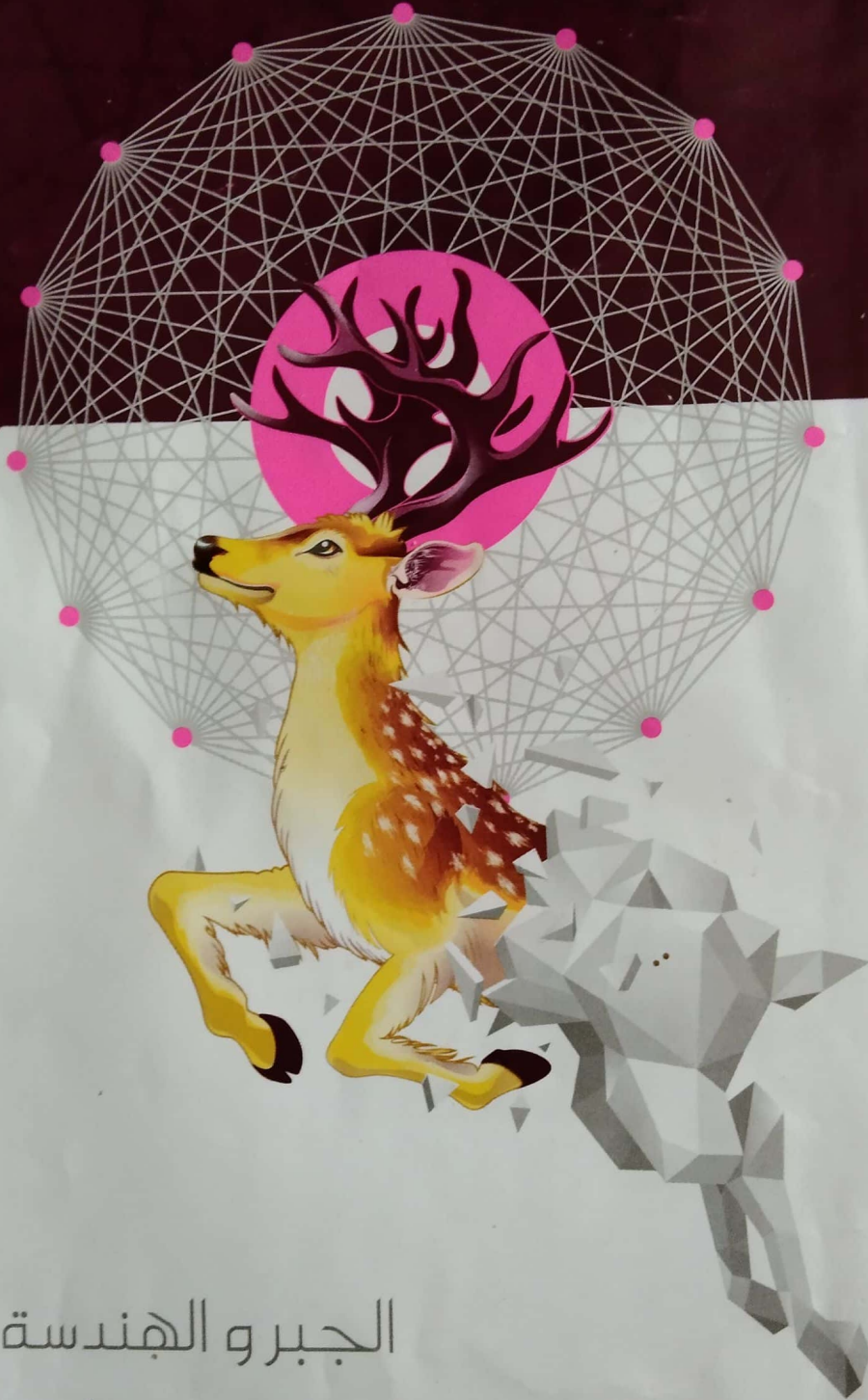


2022



الجبر و الهندسة الفراغية

المحاصر

إعداد نخبة من خبراء التعليم

3

ثانوى



## التباديل والتوافيق و نظرية ذات الحدين



















$$z^{n+1} = z^n (-1)^n$$

$$+ \lambda^0 \lambda^{-1} (1 - \lambda)^L + \dots + \lambda^L \lambda^{-L}$$

$$+ \dots + (-1)^{n-1} = (1 + (-1)^n) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{32 \times 1}{2} \text{ J} = \frac{32}{2} \text{ J}$$





















$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2\lambda-1} \times \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ \text{for } \lambda=1 &\rightarrow \lambda \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda &= \frac{1-1+1}{1+1} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2-1+1} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda &= \frac{2^1}{2^1} + \frac{2^1}{2^1} \\ \lambda &= 2^1 + 2^1 \text{ (sum of } 2^1 \text{ and } 2^1) \\ \lambda &= 2^1 + 2^1 \text{ (sum of } 2^1 \text{ and } 2^1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sigma_1(1) \quad (1-1) \cdot \sigma_1 &= 0 & \therefore \sigma_1 &= \frac{1}{0} \\ \sigma_1 &= 1 \quad \text{if } \sigma_1 = 1 \quad (\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_1) \\ \sigma_1 &= 1 \quad \sigma_1 + 1 = 1 \\ 1 \cdot \sigma_1 - 1 \cdot \sigma_1 + 1 &= \sigma_1 - 1 \cdot \sigma_1 + 1 \\ \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_1 + 1}{\sigma_1 - 1 \cdot \sigma_1 + 1} &= \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{(\sigma_1 - 1) \cdot \sigma_1}{(\sigma_1 - 1)(\sigma_1 - 1) \cdot \sigma_1} &= \frac{1}{1} \\ \sigma_1(1) \cdot \sigma_1(1) &= 0 \\ (\sigma_1 - 1)(\sigma_1 - 1) \cdot \sigma_1 &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sigma_1 - 1 + 1} \times \frac{1}{\sigma_1 - 1 + 1} \times \frac{1}{\sigma_1} &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1} \\ \frac{1}{\sigma_1} &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1} \quad , \quad \frac{1}{\sigma_1} \times \frac{1}{\sigma_1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1} \\ (\sigma_1 - 1) \cdot \sigma_1 &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sigma_1 - 1 + 1} \times \frac{1}{\sigma_1} &= 1 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{\sigma_1} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sqrt{31-11} = 3\lambda$   
 $\therefore \sqrt{3} = 3\lambda$   
 $\therefore \sqrt{3-11} = 3\lambda$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2^{-1}}{2^{-1}} &= \frac{1}{11-1+1} \times \frac{\frac{1}{11-1+1}}{\frac{1}{11-1+1}} = \frac{11-1}{11} \\ \therefore 2^{-1} &= \frac{10}{11} \\ 2^{-1} - 1 &= -1 \text{ वही } r = 0 \\ &= {}_{11}C^0 \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^{11-0} \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^0 {}_{11-0-1}C^0 \\ 2^{-1+1} &= {}_{11}C^0 \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^{11-0} \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^0 \\ 11C^0 &= 2^{11-1} = 2^{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \omega &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda \omega = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 3\omega - \lambda \omega + \lambda &= \cdot \\ -\lambda \omega + \lambda + \frac{\lambda \omega}{-\lambda} &= \cdot \quad \text{highlight} \times (-\lambda \omega) \\ \times \frac{\lambda \omega}{-\lambda} &= \cdot \\ \lambda \lambda \times \frac{\omega - \lambda + \lambda}{\lambda} \times \frac{-\lambda}{\lambda \omega} + \lambda + \frac{3}{\omega - 1 + 1} \\ \lambda \lambda \frac{2^1}{2^1} + \lambda + \frac{2^1}{2^1} &= \cdot \\ \lambda \lambda 2^1 + \lambda \lambda 2^1 + 2^0 &= \cdot \quad \text{highlight} \text{ then } 2^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_n &= a \cdot r^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ a - a_{n-1} &= a - a \cdot r^{n-2} = a(1 - r^{n-2}) \\ \therefore a - a_{n-1} &= a - a \cdot r^{n-2} = a(1 - r^{n-2}) \\ a &= \frac{a - a_{n-1}}{1 - r^{n-2}} = \frac{a - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ a &= \frac{2^{n-1} - 1}{2^{n-2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2^{n-2} - 1} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ a &= \frac{2^{n-1}}{2^{n-2}} + \frac{2^{n-2}}{2^{n-2} - 1} \\ a \cdot 2^n &= 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 & 1 &= 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \left( \frac{1}{1} \right) + \frac{1}{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 & 1 &= 1 \cdot 1 \\ \left( 1 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{1} \right) &= 1 \cdot 1 & 1 &= 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 &= 1 & 1 &= 1 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{(1 \cdot 1) - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} &= 1 & 1 &= 1 \\ \therefore 2^0 &= 2^{0+1} & 1 &= 1 \\ 2^{\left( \frac{1}{1-1+1} \right)} &= 2^{0+1} & 1 &= 1 \\ \therefore 2^{\left( \frac{1}{1-1+1} \right)} &= 2^0 & 1 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{-1}} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1}} \times \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{-1} + 1} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore r &= y \quad | \quad r = 1 \text{ (perfect correlation)} \\ \therefore r_1 - y + y &= \therefore (r - y)(r - 1) = \\ y &= y + r_1 - r \\ \therefore \frac{r}{1} + \frac{1}{r-1} &= 3 \text{ (given)} \\ \therefore \frac{r}{1} \times \frac{1}{r-1} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r(r-1) - r_1 &= 3\lambda \\ 2^{\lambda} &= 1\lambda \\ \therefore r &= 1\lambda \\ \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{1} &= \lambda \sqrt{r-1} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-1}}(1) + (1) : \frac{r-1}{-1} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{r}} \\ -r(r-1) &= \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{r}} \\ \frac{\lambda}{r-1+1} \times \frac{1}{1-1} &= 1 \\ 2^{\lambda} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{n-3+1} \times \frac{1}{1-n} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sqrt{a} &= \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a \\ \therefore (1) : (2) : \sqrt{a} &= a \quad \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} \\ (1) : (2) : \sqrt{a} &= a \cdot \sqrt{a} = a \cdot \sqrt{a} \\ \therefore \sqrt{a} &= a \quad (2) \\ \therefore \sqrt{a} &= a \cdot \sqrt{a} = a \cdot \sqrt{a} \\ \therefore \sqrt{a} &= a \cdot \sqrt{a} = a \cdot \sqrt{a} \\ \therefore \sqrt{a} &= a \cdot \sqrt{a} = a \cdot \sqrt{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R_A = \frac{\lambda_A}{V} \quad \therefore R = \frac{\lambda}{A}$$

$$\text{Hence: } \frac{2^1}{2^A} = \frac{1}{A} \quad \text{Hence: } \frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f' &= f + \epsilon \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \quad (R = 1) \\ f &= f + \epsilon \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \quad (R = \frac{5}{\lambda}) \quad (f' \neq f) \\ (f' - \lambda) \cdot (f' - \lambda) &= \cdot \\ f' - \lambda &= f + \epsilon \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \\ \text{Lagrange} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \cdot \frac{f' - f}{\lambda} &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \left( f + \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \\ (\lambda - f') \cdot (R) &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (f + \frac{1}{\lambda}) \\ \frac{\text{neg}(\lambda) \cdot 2^{f+1}}{\text{neg}(\lambda) \cdot 2^{f+1}} &= \frac{f + \frac{1}{\lambda}}{\lambda - (f + \frac{1}{\lambda}) + \frac{1}{\lambda}} \cdot (R) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ (f' - f) \cdot (R) &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot f \\ \frac{\text{neg}(\lambda) \cdot 2^{f'}}{\text{neg}(\lambda) \cdot 2^{f+1}} &= \frac{f}{\lambda - f + \frac{1}{\lambda}} \cdot (R) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ \text{neg}(\lambda) \cdot \left( \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) + \epsilon \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \cdot 2^{f'} + 2^{f+1} + 2^{f'+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore r &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \omega \\ \text{then } \lambda - \lambda r &= \\ \omega^{\lambda - \lambda r} &= (\omega^{\lambda} \times \omega^{-\lambda r}) = \omega^{\lambda} \times \omega^{-r} \\ \omega^{\lambda - \lambda r} &= \omega^{\lambda} \times \omega^{-r} \left( \frac{\omega^{-\lambda}}{\omega^{-\lambda}} \right) \\ \omega^{\lambda - \lambda} &= \omega^{\lambda - \lambda} \quad \omega = \omega \\ \omega(1) - (\lambda) : \frac{\lambda(\omega - 1)}{\omega - 1} &= \frac{\omega - \omega}{\omega - 1} = \\ \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega - 1} &= \frac{\omega}{\omega} \rightarrow \lambda(\omega - 1) = \omega - \omega \\ \frac{\omega^{\lambda}}{\omega^{\lambda}} &= \frac{\omega}{\omega} \quad \frac{\omega - \omega + 1}{1} \times \frac{\omega}{\omega} = \\ \frac{\omega^{\lambda}}{(\omega - 1)} &= 1 \rightarrow \omega - 1 = \omega - \omega \\ \frac{1}{\omega - 1 + 1} \times \frac{\omega^{\lambda}}{\omega^{\lambda}} &= 1 \\ \omega^{\lambda} &= \omega^{\lambda} \quad \therefore \frac{\omega^{\lambda}}{\omega^{\lambda}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} (f(x) - g(x))' &= \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x)}{g^2(x)} \cdot g'(x) \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^4}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \\ \therefore (f(x) - g(x))' &= \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x)}{g^2(x)} \cdot g'(x) \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^4}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \\ \therefore (f(x) - g(x))' &= \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x)}{g^2(x)} \cdot g'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ f'(x) &= 2x + 2 \\ f''(x) &= 2 \\ f'''(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{z}^2 \right)$

[illegible]

①  $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

②

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 14$        $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{14}$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 = 6$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 = 8$

$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 = 4$

$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 6 - 8 = -2$

$$= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{c})}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b} - \vec{c}|} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})_{\vec{c}} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{c}|} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8$

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})_{\vec{b}} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{b}|} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{2}$

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})_{\vec{a}} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}$

$(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})_{\vec{a}} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}}$

---

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{A}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A^2}{x} \\ &\therefore \frac{A}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A^2}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} \\ &\therefore \frac{A^2}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} = A \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^3} \\ &\therefore \frac{A^2}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} = A \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

①  $x^2$  term:  $(-A + B + C) = 0$

②  $x$  term:  $(A - B + C) = 0$

③  $x^0$  term:  $(A + B - C) = 1$

④  $x^{-1}$  term:  $(A - B - C) = 0$

⑤  $x^{-2}$  term:  $(A + B + C) = 0$

⑥  $x^{-3}$  term:  $(A - B + C) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot d &= \frac{-1}{r^3} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot dr &= \frac{1}{r^3} \cdot dr \\ \therefore \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot (r-1) &= \frac{1}{r^3} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot r &= \frac{1}{r^3} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot (-1) &= -\frac{1}{r^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} = \left(-\frac{1}{x-1}\right) + \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-i} = \frac{1+i}{1-i} \times \frac{1+i}{1+i} = \frac{1+i}{1-i^2} = \frac{1+i}{1-(-1)} = \frac{1+i}{2}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad x &= 4 \\ 2) \quad 3x &= 12 \\ 3) \quad x + 3x &= 4 + 12 \Rightarrow 4x = 16 \Rightarrow x = 4 \\ 4) \quad \frac{x-4}{x+1} &= \frac{x+3}{x-2} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3}$   
 $= -\frac{2}{x^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2} &= x^{-2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} &= -2x^{-3} \\ &= -\frac{2}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$





# الاعداد المركزية

2  
الوحدة























الممسوحة ضوئياً بـ CamScanner





[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left| \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} \right| &= 1 \\ \therefore \left| \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} \right| &= 1 \\ \therefore \left| \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} \right| &= 1 \\ \therefore \left| \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} + \frac{z^3}{z^3} \right| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(1)  $\therefore |z^1| = |z^2| = |z^3| = 1$   
 ကမ္ဘာကြီးမှာ **B** :  
 (D) (1)      (L) (r)      (A) (1)  
 (V) (1)      (A) (r)      (A) (w)      (B) (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \downarrow &= \lambda_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \quad , \quad \uparrow = \lambda_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \\ &= \left( \lambda_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \right) + \left( \lambda_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \right) |1^{+1/2}\rangle + |1^{-1/2}\rangle \\ &= \lambda_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} \left( \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} + \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \right) |1^{+1/2}\rangle + |1^{-1/2}\rangle \\ 1 + \uparrow &= \left[ \lambda_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} \left( \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} + \uparrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \right) \right]_{\downarrow} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left( \gamma \left( \frac{1}{\theta} - \theta \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{1}{\theta} - \theta \right) \right)_{\infty}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\gamma \left( \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right)}{\gamma \frac{1}{\theta} + \gamma \frac{1}{\theta}} \right]_{\infty}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\gamma \frac{1}{\theta} - \gamma \frac{1}{\theta}}{\gamma \frac{1}{\theta} + \gamma \frac{1}{\theta}} \right]_{\infty}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f : (\underline{z})_{-1} &= (\underline{z})_{-1} = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} \circ \\ &= \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} \circ \\ &= \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} ((\lambda \nabla \theta - 1) + (\lambda \nabla \theta)) \\ &= \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} (\nabla \lambda \theta + \nabla \lambda \theta) \\ &= (\circ (\nabla \theta - \theta + \nabla \theta))_{-1} \\ (\underline{z})_{-1} &= (\circ (\nabla \theta - \theta))_{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

$$\gamma_{-1} = (\gamma_{-1})_1 = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\lambda} (\gamma - \lambda \theta + \gamma - \lambda \theta)$$


$$= \frac{0}{1} \cdot 10 - \frac{0}{1} \cdot 10 = \frac{0 \cdot 1}{1} + \frac{0 \cdot 1}{1} \cdot$$

$$= \frac{0}{1} \cdot 1 - 0 + \frac{0}{1} \cdot 1 - 0$$

$$= \frac{0}{1} (\theta - 0 + 0 - \theta) = 0$$

$\therefore Z_1$

$Z = 0 (10 + j10)$



1

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{A_{\lambda} - \infty}{V} = \frac{A_{\lambda} + \infty}{V(A_{\lambda} + \infty)} = \frac{A - \infty}{V(A_{\lambda} + \infty)}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \frac{1}{k} \leq \frac{1}{k-1} \quad \therefore 0 \leq -\frac{1}{k}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \Gamma = \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} k & 1 \\ 1 & k \end{pmatrix}_2 + (-k)_2} = I$$

$$\textcircled{A} \Gamma = \lambda \cdot 0 = -\frac{\lambda}{R} \quad \therefore -\lambda \varphi = \lambda \varphi - \frac{\lambda}{R} \varphi$$

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$= \gamma_1(x) + \dots + \gamma_1(x) = -1$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \pi \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \gamma \left( \frac{k}{M} + \frac{I}{M} + \frac{V}{M} \dots \right)$$

$$= \left( \gamma \frac{1}{K} + \alpha \gamma \frac{1}{K} \right) \left( \gamma \frac{1}{K} + \alpha \gamma \frac{1}{K} \right)$$

$$\therefore 2^1 \times 2^2 \times 2^3 \times \dots \text{ till } \infty$$

$$1.7^4 = 7 \frac{1}{M} + 7 \frac{1}{M}$$

$\therefore \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{M} = \frac{2}{10}$   
 $\therefore M = 5$

$$= \lambda (1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 2)$$

$$= 11 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} = \lambda (1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1)$$

$$- \lambda \neg S + S_{\lambda} = \lambda \delta_{\lambda} + \lambda \neg_{\lambda} + \lambda \neg_{\lambda} + \lambda S_{\lambda}$$


$$|2^1 + 3^1| + |2^1 - 3^1| = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\therefore |z^1 - z^2| = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (-1-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1}$$

$$\therefore z^1 + z^2 = (1 + i) + (-1 + i) =$$



$$= \lambda \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \gamma \frac{1}{\alpha k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ -\lambda \frac{1}{K\alpha} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ \lambda_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left( \gamma_{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \alpha \gamma_{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right) \right. \\ \left. (1 - (\gamma_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \alpha \gamma_{\frac{1}{\alpha}})) \right]$$

$$\varphi \left[ \left( \lambda \lambda \left( \gamma \frac{1}{-x} + \varphi \gamma \frac{1}{-x} \right) \right)_n \right]$$

1000

















$$2 = \frac{\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2}}{\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2}}{\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x^2}}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \gamma \left( \frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \frac{1}{\underline{v}} \right) + \gamma \gamma' \left( \frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \frac{1}{\underline{v}} \right) \\
 \bar{z}_1 &= \gamma \frac{1}{\underline{v}} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{\underline{u}} \\
 \textcircled{A} \quad \gamma \gamma' \gamma &= \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma \\
 &= \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma} \\
 \gamma \gamma' &= \gamma \cdot \bar{z}^1 = \gamma \left( \gamma \frac{1}{\underline{v}} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{\underline{u}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \gamma \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \gamma} \\
 \gamma \gamma' &= \gamma \cdot \bar{z}^1 = \gamma \left( \gamma \frac{1}{\underline{v}} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{\underline{u}} \right) \\
 \gamma \gamma' &= \gamma \cdot \gamma \\
 \gamma \cdot \bar{z} &= \gamma \left( \gamma \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma \gamma'} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma \gamma'} \right) \\
 &= \gamma \left( \gamma \frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{\underline{u}} \right) \\
 \textcircled{A} \quad \gamma \gamma' \gamma &= \gamma \cdot \left( \gamma \frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{\underline{u}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \gamma} \\
 \gamma \gamma' &= \gamma \cdot \bar{z}^1 = \gamma \left( \gamma \frac{1}{\underline{v}} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{\underline{u}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \gamma \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\underline{u}} - \gamma} \\
 \gamma \gamma' &= \gamma \cdot \bar{z}^1 = \gamma \left( \gamma \frac{1}{\underline{v}} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{\underline{u}} \right) \\
 \gamma \gamma' &= \gamma \cdot \gamma \\
 \gamma \cdot \bar{z} &= \gamma \left( \gamma \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma \gamma'} + \gamma \gamma' \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\underline{u}} + \gamma \gamma'} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 \\ \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) &= x \end{aligned}$$



[illegible]

[illegible]













$$= \frac{3 - \lambda \omega_1 - \lambda \omega_2 + \omega_1}{(1 + \lambda \omega_1 - \lambda \omega_2 - \lambda \omega_1 + 1 + \lambda \omega_2 - \lambda \omega_1 - \lambda \omega_2)}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda - \omega_1)(\lambda - \omega_2)}{(\lambda - \omega_1)(\lambda - \omega_2) + (\lambda - \omega_1)(\lambda - \omega_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \omega_1}{\lambda - \omega_1} + \frac{\lambda - \omega_2}{\lambda - \omega_2}$$

(3)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= (-1 - 1)_2 = 2 = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\omega_1 - \lambda}{\lambda - \omega_1} + \frac{\lambda - \omega_1}{\omega_1 - \lambda} \right)_2$$

$$= \left( \frac{\omega_1 - \lambda}{\lambda - \omega_1} + \frac{\lambda - \omega_1}{\omega_1 - \lambda} \right)_2$$

$$= \left( \frac{\omega_1 - \lambda}{\lambda - \omega_1} + \frac{\lambda - \omega_1}{\omega_1 - \lambda} \right)_2$$

(4)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= \frac{2\lambda + 1(-1)}{1 + 1(-1)} = \frac{2\lambda - 1}{0} = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= \frac{2\lambda + 1(-1)}{1 + 1(-1)} = \frac{2\lambda - 1}{0}$$

$$= \frac{(2 + \lambda \omega_1)(2 + \lambda \omega_2)}{(2 + \lambda \omega_1)(2 + \lambda \omega_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda \omega_1(2 + \lambda \omega_2) + \lambda \omega_2(2 + \lambda \omega_1)}{(2 + \lambda \omega_1)(2 + \lambda \omega_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1} + \frac{\lambda \omega_2}{2 + \lambda \omega_2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 + 2 + 2 \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 + 2 + 2 \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 + 2 + 2 \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 + 2 + 2 \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 + 2 + 2 \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 + 2 + 2 \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 + 2 + 2 \omega_1}{2 + \lambda \omega_1} + \frac{\lambda - \lambda \omega_2 + 2 + 2 \omega_2}{2 + \lambda \omega_2} \right)_2$$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) \left( \frac{\lambda + \omega_1}{1} - \frac{\lambda \omega_1 + \lambda(1 - \omega_1)}{1} \right)$$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) \left( \frac{\lambda + \omega_1}{1} - \frac{\lambda \omega_1 + \lambda(1 - \omega_1)}{1} \right)$$

(5)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= \frac{1\lambda}{1\lambda + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + 1} = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{2 + \lambda(-1)}{\lambda(\omega_1 - \omega_2)} \right)_1 = \left( \frac{2 - \lambda}{\lambda(\omega_1 - \omega_2)} \right)_1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1 + \lambda \omega_1 + \lambda \omega_2 + 1 \omega_1}{\lambda \omega_1 - \lambda \omega_2} \right)_1$$

$$= \left( \frac{(1 + \lambda \omega_1)(1 + \lambda \omega_2)}{(1 + \lambda \omega_1) - (1 + \lambda \omega_2)} \right)_1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1 + \lambda \omega_1 - 1 - \lambda \omega_2}{1} \right)_1$$

(6)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= \frac{1\lambda}{-1\lambda} = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{2\lambda + 1(-1)}{\lambda(\omega_1 - \omega_2)} \right)_2 = \left( \frac{2\lambda - 1}{\lambda(\omega_1 - \omega_2)} \right)_2$$

$$= \left( \frac{1 + \lambda \omega_1 + 1 \omega_2 + 1 \omega_1}{\lambda \omega_1 + \lambda \omega_2 - \lambda \omega_1 - \lambda \omega_2} \right)_2$$

$$= \left( \frac{(\lambda + \lambda \omega_1)(\lambda + \lambda \omega_2)}{\omega_1(\lambda + \lambda \omega_2) - \omega_2(\lambda + \lambda \omega_1)} \right)_2$$

$$= \left( \frac{\lambda + \lambda \omega_1 - \lambda - \lambda \omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)_2$$

(7)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= (1\lambda)_2 = 1\lambda = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= (1\lambda + 1(-1))_2$$

$$= (0\lambda + 1\lambda \omega_1 + 1\lambda \omega_2 + 1\lambda)_2$$

$$= [(0 + 1 \omega_1)(0 + 1 \omega_2)]_2$$

$$(8) |I|_{K^{\infty}} = (0 + 1 \omega_1)_2 \times (0 + 1 \omega_2)_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{1\lambda} = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= \frac{0 - \lambda \omega_1 - \lambda \omega_2}{\lambda - \lambda \omega_1 - \lambda \omega_2} = \frac{0 + \lambda}{\lambda + \lambda}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda + \omega_1 \omega_2}{(1 + \omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda + \omega_1 \omega_2)} \right)$$

(9)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) = -1 = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= \frac{(-\omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda)}{\omega_1(-\omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda)} + \frac{(2 + \omega_1 \lambda)}{\omega_2(2 + \omega_1 \lambda)}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda}{-\omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda} + \frac{2 + \omega_1 \lambda}{2 \omega_1 \lambda + \lambda}$$

(10)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= 1\lambda = 1\lambda = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= (\omega_1 - \omega_2)_{1\lambda} = \left[ \left( \frac{1\lambda - 1}{1} \right) \right]_{1\lambda}$$

$$= \left( \frac{(\lambda \lambda \omega_1 - 1)}{\omega_1(\lambda \lambda \omega_1 - 1)} - \frac{(\lambda \lambda \omega_2 - 1)}{\omega_2(\lambda \lambda \omega_2 - 1)} \right)_{1\lambda}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\lambda \lambda \omega_1 - 1}{\lambda \lambda \omega_1 - 1} - \frac{\lambda \lambda \omega_2 - 1}{\lambda \lambda \omega_2 - 1} \right)_{1\lambda}$$

(11)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= 1\lambda \omega_1 = 1\lambda = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= (-0 \omega_1 + 1 \omega_1) = (-1 \omega_1)_1$$

$$= (0 + 0 \omega_1 + 1 \omega_1)_1$$

$$= \left( 0 - \frac{-\omega_1}{0} + \frac{\omega_1}{1} \right)_1$$

(12)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= 1 = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) \left( \frac{1 - (-1 - \omega_1)}{1} \right) = \left( \frac{0 + \omega_1}{(0 + \omega_1) \times 1} \right)$$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) \left( \frac{1 - \omega_1}{1} \right)$$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) \left( \frac{(\lambda + \omega_1)(\lambda - \omega_1)}{\lambda - \omega_1 + \lambda + \omega_1} \right)$$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) \left( \frac{\lambda + \omega_1}{1} + \frac{\lambda - \omega_1}{1} \right)$$

$$= (0 + \omega_1) \left( \frac{\lambda + \omega_1}{1} - \frac{\omega_1 - \lambda}{1} \right)$$

$$= (1 - \omega_1)(1 - \omega_2)(1 - \omega_3)(1 - \omega_4)$$

(13)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= 1 \omega_1 = 1 = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= (-\omega_1)(-\omega_2)(\lambda)(-\omega_3)(-\omega_4)$$

$$(1 + \omega_1)$$

$$= (1 + \omega_1)(1 + \omega_2)(1 + \omega_3)(1 + \omega_4)$$

$$(1 + \omega_1)$$

$$= (1 + \omega_1)(1 + \omega_2)(1 + \omega_3)(1 + \omega_4)$$

(14)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= \omega_1(-1)_1 = (-1)_1 = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= (-1)_1 \omega_1 \times (-1)_1 \omega_2$$

$$= (-\omega_1 + 1(-\omega_2))(-\omega_1 + 1(-\omega_3))$$

$$= (1 - \omega_1 + 1 \omega_2)(1 - \omega_1 + 1 \omega_3)$$

(15)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= (-\omega_1 - \omega_2)_1 + \omega_1 \omega_2 = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= -\omega_1 - \omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1 \omega_2 - \omega_1 \omega_2$$

$$= -\omega_1 - \omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1 \omega_2$$

$$= -\omega_1 + \omega_1 \omega_2 (\omega_1 + \omega_2) + \omega_1 \omega_2$$

$$= -\omega_1 + \omega_1 \omega_2 (\omega_1 + \omega_2) + \omega_1 \omega_2$$

$$= (-\omega_1 + \omega_1 \omega_2)(-\omega_1 + \omega_1 \omega_2)$$

$$= \left( -\omega_1 + \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1} \right) \left( -\omega_1 + \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1} \right)$$

(16)  $|I|_{K^{\infty}}$

$$= (-1)_1 = 1\lambda = |I|_{K^{\infty}}$$

$$= (\omega_1 - \omega_2)_1 = \left( \left( \frac{1\lambda - 1}{1} \right) \right)_1$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda)}{\omega_1(1 + \omega_1 \lambda + \omega_2 \lambda)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |\vec{r}|^2 |\vec{\omega}|^2 &= \gamma \frac{\lambda^2}{-c^2 \underline{u}} + c^2 \gamma \frac{\lambda^2}{-c^2 \underline{u}} \\ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} &= 0 \\ \therefore |\vec{r}|^2 |\vec{\omega}|^2 &= \gamma \frac{\lambda^2}{-c^2 \underline{u}} + c^2 \gamma \frac{\lambda^2}{-c^2 \underline{u}} \\ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\omega} &= 0 \\ \therefore \vec{\omega} &= \left( \gamma \frac{\lambda}{-c^2 \underline{u}} + c^2 \gamma \frac{\lambda}{-c^2 \underline{u}} \right) \\ \therefore \vec{\omega} &= \gamma \frac{\lambda}{-c^2 \underline{u}} + c^2 \gamma \frac{\lambda}{-c^2 \underline{u}} \\ |\vec{\omega}| &= 1, \theta = -\underline{u} + \eta_1 \left( \frac{\lambda}{\underline{u}} \right) = \frac{\lambda}{\underline{u}} \\ &= -\frac{\lambda}{\underline{u}} - \frac{\lambda}{\underline{u}} \quad (|\vec{r}|^2 |\vec{\omega}|^2) \\ \therefore \vec{\omega} &= \left( -\frac{\lambda}{\underline{u}} + \frac{\lambda}{\underline{u}} \right) \\ &= \frac{-\lambda}{-\underline{u}} - \frac{\lambda}{\underline{u}} = \underline{\omega} \\ &= \frac{\underline{\omega}}{\underline{\omega}} + \frac{\underline{\omega}}{-\underline{\omega}} = \frac{\underline{\omega}}{\underline{\omega} + 1 - \underline{\omega}} \\ \underline{\omega} &= \frac{(1 - \underline{\omega})}{(1 - \underline{\omega})} + \frac{(1 + \underline{\omega})}{(1 - \underline{\omega})} = \frac{-\underline{\omega}}{1 - \underline{\omega}} + \frac{1}{1 - \underline{\omega}} \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \vec{z} &= z\vec{\omega} = z\vec{\omega}_1 + z\vec{\omega}_2 \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \vec{w}^T \vec{z} &= \vec{z}_1 = \vec{w} \\ \textbf{A1} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \vec{v}_1(r) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \vec{v}_2(r) \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \vec{v}_3(1) \quad \textcircled{4} \quad \vec{v}_4(1) \\ \textcircled{5} \quad \vec{v}_5(r) \quad \textcircled{6} \quad \vec{v}_6(1) \quad \textcircled{7} \quad \vec{v}_7(r) \quad \textcircled{8} \quad \vec{v}_8(1) \\ \textcircled{9} \quad \vec{v}_9(1) \quad \textcircled{10} \quad \vec{v}_{10}(r) \quad \textcircled{11} \quad \vec{v}_{11}(r) \quad \textcircled{12} \quad \vec{v}_{12}(1) \\ \textcircled{13} \quad \vec{v}_{13}(r) \quad \textcircled{14} \quad \vec{v}_{14}(r) \quad \textcircled{15} \quad \vec{v}_{15}(r) \quad \textcircled{16} \quad \vec{v}_{16}(r) \\ \textcircled{17} \quad \vec{v}_{17}(r) \quad \textcircled{18} \quad \vec{v}_{18}(r) \quad \textcircled{19} \quad \vec{v}_{19}(1) \quad \textcircled{20} \quad \vec{v}_{20}(r) \\ \textcircled{21} \quad \vec{v}_{21}(r) \quad \textcircled{22} \quad \vec{v}_{22}(1) \quad \textcircled{23} \quad \vec{v}_{23}(r) \quad \textcircled{24} \quad \vec{v}_{24}(r) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{w}^T \vec{z} = ||\vec{w}|| \cdot ||\vec{z}|| \cos \theta \\ &= 0 (\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 + \vec{v}_1) \\ &= 0 \vec{w}_1 + 0 \vec{w}_2 + 0 \\ &= 1 \vec{w}_1 + 1 \vec{w}_2 + 0 \vec{w}_3 + 0 \\ &= 1 \vec{w}_{11} + 1 \vec{w}_{11} + 0 \vec{w}_{11} + 0 \\ ||\vec{w}|| \cdot ||\vec{z}|| \cos \theta &= 1 (\vec{w}_{11})_1 + 1 (\vec{w}_{11})_2 + 0 (\vec{w}_{11})_3 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\lambda}{-1 + \lambda^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \vec{w}^T \vec{z} / ||\vec{w}|| \cdot ||\vec{z}|| \\ = \lambda_1 (\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 + \vec{v}_1) = \vec{w}^T \vec{z} \\ = \lambda_1 \vec{w}_1 + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_2 + \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 \\ = \lambda_1 \vec{w}_1 + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_2 + \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_1 \\ = \vec{w}_{11} + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_{11} + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_{11} + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_{11} + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_{11} \\ + \lambda_1 (\vec{w}_{11})_2 + \lambda_1 \vec{w}_{11} \\ \therefore (\vec{w}_{11})_1 + \lambda_1 (\vec{w}_{11})_2 + \lambda_1 (\vec{w}_{11})_3 + \lambda_1 (\vec{w}_{11})_4 \\ ||\vec{w}|| = \vec{w} \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]





$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 - (-1) \times 1 = 2$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

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$$= - (0 \times 1 \times -1) = 1$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1-1) - 2(2-1) + 3(2-1) = 0 - 2 + 3 = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1-1) - 2(2-1) + 3(2-1) = 0 - 2 + 3 = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1-1) - 2(2-1) + 3(2-1) = 0 - 2 + 3 = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1-1) - 2(2-1) + 3(2-1) = 0 - 2 + 3 = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



[illegible]

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_3$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = I_3$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

**Q. 10** Find the inverse of the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}(A)$   
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1(15-12) - 2(10-12) + 3(10-9) = 3 + 4 + 3 = 10$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \text{adj}(A)$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

**Q. 11** Find the inverse of the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}(A)$   
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1(15-12) - 2(10-12) + 3(10-9) = 3 + 4 + 3 = 10$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \text{adj}(A)$   
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$







$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{m} - A\vec{m} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{m} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} &= A\vec{m} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$-A \mathbf{1} = -A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore I \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$









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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 11 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore |A| = -1 \neq 0$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 \\ 6 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 20 & 10 \\ 20 & 14 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 20 & 10 \\ 20 & 14 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 20 & 10 \\ 20 & 14 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 20 & 10 \\ 20 & 14 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 20 & 10 \\ 20 & 14 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 20 & 10 \\ 20 & 14 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

المهندسة والقياس  
في ثلاثة أبعاد

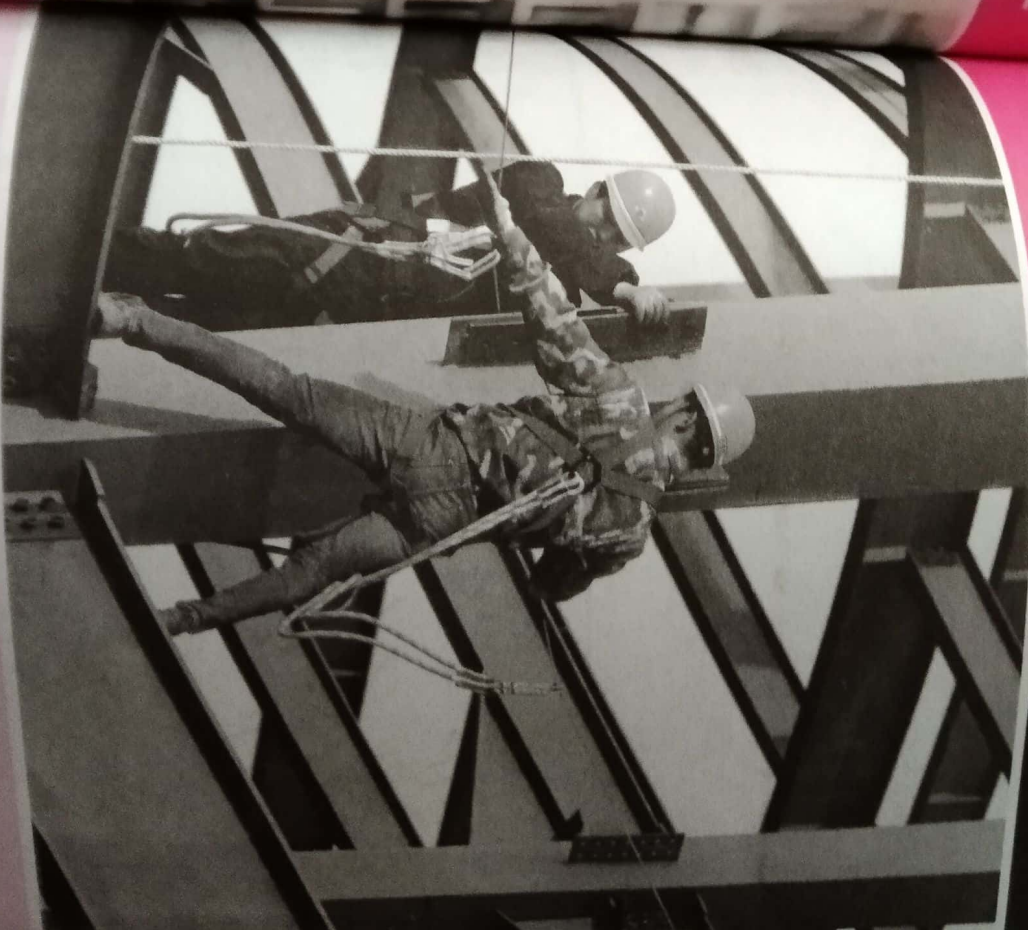
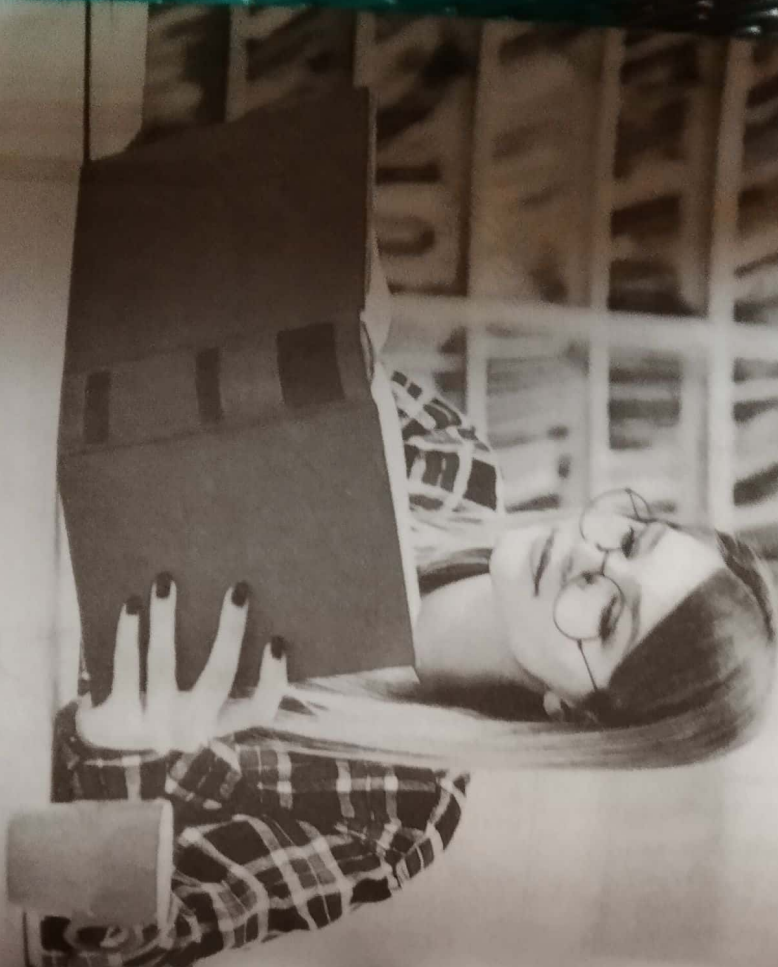
إجابات تمارين

1

الوحدة

إجابات  
المهندسة الفراغية

ثانيًا













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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \times 111 = 111 \div 2 = 55.5 \\ & \frac{1}{3} \times 111 = 111 \div 3 = 37 \\ & \frac{1}{4} \times 111 = 111 \div 4 = 27.75 \end{aligned}$$

- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 18 (+)  | 19 (+)  | 20 (+)  | 21 (+)  |
| 22 (+)  | 23 (+)  | 24 (+)  | 25 (+)  |
| 26 (+)  | 27 (+)  | 28 (+)  | 29 (+)  |
| 30 (+)  | 31 (+)  | 32 (+)  | 33 (+)  |
| 34 (+)  | 35 (+)  | 36 (+)  | 37 (+)  |
| 38 (+)  | 39 (+)  | 40 (+)  | 41 (+)  |
| 42 (+)  | 43 (+)  | 44 (+)  | 45 (+)  |
| 46 (+)  | 47 (+)  | 48 (+)  | 49 (+)  |
| 50 (+)  | 51 (+)  | 52 (+)  | 53 (+)  |
| 54 (+)  | 55 (+)  | 56 (+)  | 57 (+)  |
| 58 (+)  | 59 (+)  | 60 (+)  | 61 (+)  |
| 62 (+)  | 63 (+)  | 64 (+)  | 65 (+)  |
| 66 (+)  | 67 (+)  | 68 (+)  | 69 (+)  |
| 70 (+)  | 71 (+)  | 72 (+)  | 73 (+)  |
| 74 (+)  | 75 (+)  | 76 (+)  | 77 (+)  |
| 78 (+)  | 79 (+)  | 80 (+)  | 81 (+)  |
| 82 (+)  | 83 (+)  | 84 (+)  | 85 (+)  |
| 86 (+)  | 87 (+)  | 88 (+)  | 89 (+)  |
| 90 (+)  | 91 (+)  | 92 (+)  | 93 (+)  |
| 94 (+)  | 95 (+)  | 96 (+)  | 97 (+)  |
| 98 (+)  | 99 (+)  | 100 (+) | 101 (+) |
| 102 (+) | 103 (+) | 104 (+) | 105 (+) |
| 106 (+) | 107 (+) | 108 (+) | 109 (+) |
| 110 (+) | 111 (+) | 112 (+) | 113 (+) |
| 114 (+) | 115 (+) | 116 (+) | 117 (+) |
| 118 (+) | 119 (+) | 120 (+) | 121 (+) |
| 122 (+) | 123 (+) | 124 (+) | 125 (+) |
| 126 (+) | 127 (+) | 128 (+) | 129 (+) |
| 130 (+) | 131 (+) | 132 (+) | 133 (+) |
| 134 (+) | 135 (+) | 136 (+) | 137 (+) |
| 138 (+) | 139 (+) | 140 (+) | 141 (+) |
| 142 (+) | 143 (+) | 144 (+) | 145 (+) |
| 146 (+) | 147 (+) | 148 (+) | 149 (+) |
| 150 (+) | 151 (+) | 152 (+) | 153 (+) |
| 154 (+) | 155 (+) | 156 (+) | 157 (+) |
| 158 (+) | 159 (+) | 160 (+) | 161 (+) |
| 162 (+) | 163 (+) | 164 (+) | 165 (+) |
| 166 (+) | 167 (+) | 168 (+) | 169 (+) |
| 170 (+) | 171 (+) | 172 (+) | 173 (+) |
| 174 (+) | 175 (+) | 176 (+) | 177 (+) |
| 178 (+) | 179 (+) | 180 (+) | 181 (+) |
| 182 (+) | 183 (+) | 184 (+) | 185 (+) |
| 186 (+) | 187 (+) | 188 (+) | 189 (+) |
| 190 (+) | 191 (+) | 192 (+) | 193 (+) |
| 194 (+) | 195 (+) | 196 (+) | 197 (+) |
| 198 (+) | 199 (+) | 200 (+) | 201 (+) |
| 202 (+) | 203 (+) | 204 (+) | 205 (+) |
| 206 (+) | 207 (+) | 208 (+) | 209 (+) |
| 210 (+) | 211 (+) | 212 (+) | 213 (+) |
| 214 (+) | 215 (+) | 216 (+) | 217 (+) |
| 218 (+) | 219 (+) | 220 (+) | 221 (+) |
| 222 (+) | 223 (+) | 224 (+) | 225 (+) |
| 226 (+) | 227 (+) | 228 (+) | 229 (+) |
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| 234 (+) | 235 (+) | 236 (+) | 237 (+) |
| 238 (+) | 239 (+) | 240 (+) | 241 (+) |
| 242 (+) | 243 (+) | 244 (+) | 245 (+) |
| 246 (+) | 247 (+) | 248 (+) | 249 (+) |
| 250 (+) | 251 (+) | 252 (+) | 253 (+) |
| 254 (+) | 255 (+) | 256 (+) | 257 (+) |
| 258 (+) | 259 (+) | 260 (+) | 261 (+) |
| 262 (+) | 263 (+) | 264 (+) | 265 (+) |
| 266 (+) | 267 (+) | 268 (+) | 269 (+) |
| 270 (+) | 271 (+) | 272 (+) | 273 (+) |
| 274 (+) | 275 (+) | 276 (+) | 277 (+) |
| 278 (+) | 279 (+) | 280 (+) | 281 (+) |
| 282 (+) | 283 (+) | 284 (+) | 285 (+) |
| 286 (+) | 287 (+) | 288 (+) | 289 (+) |
| 290 (+) | 291 (+) | 292 (+) | 293 (+) |
| 294 (+) | 295 (+) | 296 (+) | 297 (+) |
| 298 (+) | 299 (+) | 300 (+) | 301 (+) |
| 302 (+) | 303 (+) | 304 (+) | 305 (+) |
| 306 (+) | 307 (+) | 308 (+) | 309 (+) |
| 310 (+) | 311 (+) | 312 (+) | 313 (+) |
| 314 (+) | 315 (+) | 316 (+) | 317 (+) |
| 318 (+) | 319 (+) | 320 (+) | 321 (+) |
| 322 (+) | 323 (+) | 324 (+) | 325 (+) |
| 326 (+) | 327 (+) | 328 (+) | 329 (+) |
| 330 (+) | 331 (+) | 332 (+) | 333 (+) |
| 334 (+) | 335 (+) | 336 (+) | 337 (+) |
| 338 (+) | 339 (+) | 340 (+) | 341 (+) |
| 342 (+) | 343 (+) | 344 (+) | 345 (+) |
| 346 (+) | 347 (+) | 348 (+) | 349 (+) |
| 350 (+) | 351 (+) | 352 (+) | 353 (+) |
| 354 (+) | 355 (+) | 356 (+) | 357 (+) |
| 358 (+) | 359 (+) | 360 (+) | 361 (+) |
| 362 (+) | 363 (+) | 364 (+) | 365 (+) |
| 366 (+) | 367 (+) | 368 (+) | 369 (+) |
| 370 (+) | 371 (+) | 372 (+) | 3       |

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \therefore \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \therefore \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) &= (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \\ \therefore \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) &= (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} &= \overrightarrow{0} \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} &= -\overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{AC} \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} &= \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1, 1, -1) \\ &= (-1, 1, 3) + (0, -1, -0) \\ &= (-1, 1, 3) + (1, 1, -1) \\ \therefore \lambda &= -(-0) \\ &= ((-1) - (-1)) + (-) = -0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 11 - 31 + \dots - 93 \\ \underline{15} - \underline{14} &= (-3, -\sqrt{1}, \dots) \cdot (-3, \sqrt{1}, \dots) \\ &= (-3, \sqrt{1}, \dots) \\ \underline{14} - \underline{13} &= (\dots, \sqrt{1}, 1) - (3, \dots, 1) \\ &= (-3, -\sqrt{1}, \dots) \\ \underline{13} - \underline{12} &= (\dots, \dots, 1) - (3, \sqrt{1}, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^{\lambda} \Gamma^{\mu} &= \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma^{\lambda} \Gamma^{\mu} + \Gamma^{\mu} \Gamma^{\lambda}) + \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma^{\lambda} \Gamma^{\mu} - \Gamma^{\mu} \Gamma^{\lambda}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma^{\lambda} \Gamma^{\mu} + \Gamma^{\mu} \Gamma^{\lambda}) + \frac{1}{2} [\Gamma^{\lambda}, \Gamma^{\mu}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma^{\lambda} \Gamma^{\mu} + \Gamma^{\mu} \Gamma^{\lambda}) + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\lambda\mu} \Gamma^{\nu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \vec{r} &= -\lambda_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 + \mu \cdot \vec{a}_2 + \nu \cdot \vec{a}_3 \\ \therefore \lambda \vec{r}_1 + \nu \vec{r}_3 &= \vec{r} + \lambda \vec{a}_1 \\ (\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_3) \cdot \vec{r} + \nu \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{r} &= \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} + \lambda \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{r} \\ \vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r} + \vec{r}_3 \cdot \vec{r} + \nu \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{r} &= \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} + \lambda \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{r} \\ \therefore \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} + \nu \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{r} &= \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} + \lambda \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{r} \quad (1) \\ \therefore \lambda \vec{r} + \nu \vec{a}_3 &= \vec{r} \\ \therefore \lambda \vec{r} + \nu \vec{a}_3 &= \vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

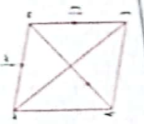
$$\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |\underline{\underline{1}}| &= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \therefore \sqrt{|\underline{\underline{1}}|_x - |\underline{\underline{1}}|_y} &= \sqrt{2} \\ &= |\underline{\underline{1}}|_x - |\underline{\underline{1}}|_y = \sqrt{2} \\ &= |\underline{\underline{1}}|_x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underline{\underline{1}} + \underline{\underline{1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - |\underline{\underline{1}}|_x \\ &= (\underline{\underline{1}} + \underline{\underline{1}}) \cdot (\underline{\underline{1}} - \underline{\underline{1}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore r &< -1 & \therefore r \in ]-\infty, -1[ \\ \therefore \lambda r - 2r + 1 &< 0 & \therefore r + 1 < 0 \\ \therefore \theta \in \theta_2 & & \therefore \neg \theta \in \theta_2^c \\ &= \frac{\lambda(r+1)\sqrt{1+r^2}}{\lambda r - 2r + 1} \\ \therefore \neg \theta &= \frac{\lambda(r+1)\sqrt{1+r^2}}{(r-2r+1) \cdot (\lambda-2+1)} \end{aligned}$$

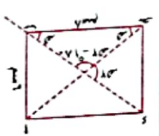
[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| &= \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}}} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 1 - \lambda} \times \lambda \times \lambda \times \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda}}{-\lambda} = \frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{z} \right|_+ + \left| \frac{1}{z} \right|_- - \lambda \left( \frac{1}{z} \right) \\ \therefore \left| \frac{1}{z} \right|_+ &= \left( \frac{1}{z} \right)_+ \cdot \left( \frac{1}{z} \right)_- \\ \therefore \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} \\ \therefore \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| &= \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}}} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 1 - \lambda} \times \lambda \times \lambda \times \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda}}{-\lambda} = \frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{z} \right|_+ + \left| \frac{1}{z} \right|_- - \lambda \left( \frac{1}{z} \right) \\ \therefore \left| \frac{1}{z} \right|_+ &= \left( \frac{1}{z} \right)_+ \cdot \left( \frac{1}{z} \right)_- \\ \therefore \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} \end{aligned}$$




[illegible]

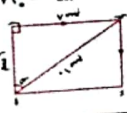
[illegible]



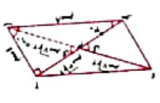
$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{s} &= \sqrt{1} \times \sqrt{1} \cdot 1 = 1 \\ &= 1 \times \sqrt{1} \cdot 1 = 1 \\ \textcircled{2} \underline{1} \cdot (\underline{s} \cdot \underline{s}) &= 1 \cdot (\underline{s} \cdot \underline{s}) \\ \textcircled{3} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{s} &= \sqrt{1} \times \sqrt{1} \cdot 1 = 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times \sqrt{1} \cdot 1 = 1 \\ \textcircled{4} (\underline{1} \cdot \underline{s}) \cdot (\underline{s} \cdot \underline{s}) &= \frac{1}{1} \cdot (\underline{s} \cdot \underline{s}) \\ \textcircled{5} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{s} &= \sqrt{1} \times \sqrt{1} \cdot 1 = 1 \\ \underline{s} \cdot \underline{s} &= \sqrt{1} \cdot \underline{s} \end{aligned}$$

(A)  $\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2}$   
 (B)  $\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2}$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2}$



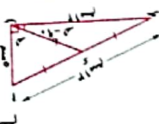


$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lambda \times \lambda \times \lambda \\
 &= \lambda \times \lambda \times \lambda \times \lambda \times \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \\
 \textcircled{3} (\lambda \underline{\underline{\lambda}}) \cdot \underline{\underline{\lambda}} &= \lambda \times 3 \lambda \times 3 \lambda \times 3 \lambda \times 3 \\
 &= 27 \lambda \\
 &= \lambda \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times \lambda \\
 \textcircled{4} \underline{\underline{\lambda}} \cdot (\underline{\underline{\lambda}} \underline{\underline{\lambda}}) &= \lambda (3 \underline{\underline{\lambda}}) \\
 &= \frac{\lambda}{3} \times \frac{\lambda}{3} = \frac{\lambda^2}{9} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} (3 \underline{\underline{\lambda}} \cdot 3 \underline{\underline{\lambda}}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times \lambda \\
 \textcircled{5} (\frac{1}{3} \underline{\underline{\lambda}}) \cdot (\frac{1}{3} \underline{\underline{\lambda}}) &= \frac{\lambda^2}{9} \\
 &= 3 \lambda \times \frac{\lambda}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

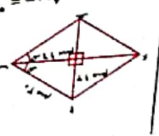


[illegible]

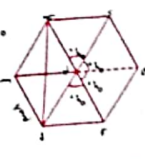
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{12} \times -15 = \frac{1}{12} \times -\frac{31}{2} = -\frac{31}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \times -1 \cdot (-10 + 5) \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \times 0.2 \times 11 \cdot (-10 - (-10 - 5)) \\
 \textcircled{3} \quad &5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \\
 &= 0 \times 0.2 \cdot 11 = 0 \times 0.2 \times \frac{11}{0} = 0.21 \\
 \textcircled{4} \quad &1 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = 0 \times 0.2 \cdot 11 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 0 \times 1 \cdot 10 = 0 \\
 \textcircled{5} \quad &1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \\
 &= 0.2 \times \frac{11}{0} = 0.2 \\
 &= 0 \times 11 \cdot 1 \\
 \textcircled{6} \quad &1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\
 &1 = \sqrt{0.2 + 3.2} = 1.8
 \end{aligned}$$



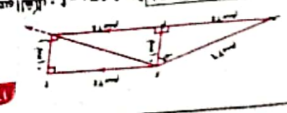
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1}\right) - 1 = \frac{0}{1} \\ 1 \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{3} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{4} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{5} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{6} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{7} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{8} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{9} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{10} \underline{1} \cdot \underline{1} &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \underline{1} \\ &= 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$



[illegible]



$= -1.2 \times \frac{1}{1} = -1.2$   
 ①  $\overrightarrow{s} \cdot \overrightarrow{t} = 1.2 \times 1 \times \sqrt{2}$   
 $= 1.2 \times \sqrt{2} \times -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -1.2$   
 $\times \sqrt{1 + 1 - 2(\cos 90^\circ)}$   
 ②  $\overrightarrow{s} \cdot \overrightarrow{t} = 1.2 \times \sqrt{2}$   
 $= 1.2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.2$   
 ③  $\overrightarrow{s} \cdot \overrightarrow{t} = 1.2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}$   
 $\cos 180^\circ: \vec{s} \cdot \vec{s} = \vec{s} \cdot (\vec{t}_1) - (\vec{t}_2)$



$$\vec{u} = (0, 1, -1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \vec{v} = (-1, 1, 0), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vec{u} = (-1, 0, -1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{v} = (-1, 1, -1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{u} = (-1, 1, -1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{A} \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

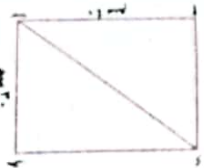
$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= -\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos(\angle) = -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vec{u} = (-1, -1, -1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \vec{u} = (-1, -1, -1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (-1) \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 = -3$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = -1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = -1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = -1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

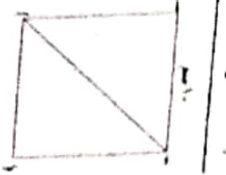
$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$



$$\vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 1, 1), \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\angle) = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

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$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$





$$\underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = 1$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= (1 + 1) - (1 + 1) + (1 - 1)$$

$$\underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times (\underline{1} - \underline{1}) = \underline{1} \times \underline{1} - \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = 1 \times 1$$

$$= 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$= (1 - 1) - (1 - 1) + (-1 - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 0 \times 1 - 1 \times 1$$

$$= (1 + 1) - (0 - 1) + (-1 - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1 - 1 + 1) \times (1 - 1 - 1)$$

$$= 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= -1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1$$

$$= (-1 - 1) - (1 - 1) + (-1 - 1)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1 - 1 - 1) \times (-1 - 1 - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= (1 - 1) - (1 - 1) + (1 + 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 1 \times 1} = 1$$

$$\underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1}$$

$$\underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= (1 + 1 + 1) - (1 - 1) + (-1 + 1)$$

$$= -1 \times 1 \times 1 = -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= (1 \times 1 \times 1) \times (1 \times 1 \times 1) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= 1 \times 1$$

$$= (1 \times 1 \times 1) \times (1 \times 1 \times 1)$$

$$= \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$= -1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= (-1 - 1) - (1 - 1) + (1 - 1)$$

$$\underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= (1 - 1) - (1 - 1) + (1 + 1)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1 - 1 - 1) \times (-1 - 1 - 1)$$

$$= 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1$$

$$= (1 + 1) - (-1 - 1) + (1 + 1)$$

$$= 1 \times \left( \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \right) = 1$$

$$\therefore \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1}$$

$$\therefore \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= (1 + 1 + 1) - (-1 + 1) + (1 - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{1} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{1} \right) = -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= (1 \times 1 \times 1) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{1} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{1} \right) = -1$$

$$= \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= \left( -1 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{1} \right) = -1$$

$$= -1 \times 1 = -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = -1 \times 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

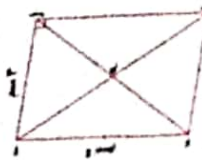
$$= \left( -1 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{1} \right) = -1$$

$$1 \times (1 - 1) = 0$$

$$= \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{1} \times \underline{1} = \underline{1} \times \underline{1}$$

$$= 1$$





$$= -1.07 + 11.9$$

[illegible]

$$= (1+1) \underline{\quad} = (1+1) \underline{\quad} + (1-1) \underline{\quad}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$\textcircled{11}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{12}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{13}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{14}(\rightarrow)$
$\textcircled{15}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{16}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{17}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{18}(\rightarrow)$
$\textcircled{19}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{20}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{21}(\rightarrow)$	$\textcircled{22}(\rightarrow)$

$$\frac{51}{-} = \frac{111}{(1, -1)} = \frac{111}{1} (1, -1) \quad \therefore \rightarrow$$

$$111 = 111 = 111$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{-1\lambda} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= (1, 1, 1) \\ \vec{s} &= (1, 1, 1) \\ \vec{t} &= (1, 1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

13

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= (1, 1, 1) \\ \vec{s} &= (1, 1, 1) \\ \vec{t} &= (1, 1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

13

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

13

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

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$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

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$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

13

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

13

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

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13

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{s} = \vec{t}$$







الممسوحة ضوئياً بـ CamScanner















$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \sqrt{(y_1)^2 + (x_1)^2 + (z_1)^2}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda \vec{u} + \vec{v} = \cdot \\ & (\lambda \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{u} = \cdot \\ & (\lambda \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{u} = (\lambda \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{v}) \cdot (\vec{v}, -\vec{v}, \vec{u}) \\ & \therefore \text{المعادلة المستنتجة} \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} \\ & = \lambda \vec{u} + \vec{v} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & \\ \vec{u} & & \vec{v} \end{vmatrix} \\ & \textcircled{2} \vec{u} = (\vec{v}, -\vec{v}, \vec{u}) \times (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \\ & \lambda \vec{u} + \vec{u} + \vec{u} + \vec{u} \vec{v} = 0 \\ & (\lambda \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}) = 0 \\ & (\lambda \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \\ & (\lambda \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u} = (\lambda \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot (\vec{u}, -\vec{u}, 0) \\ & \therefore \text{المعادلة المستنتجة} \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} \\ & = \lambda \vec{u} + \vec{u} + \vec{u} + \vec{u} \vec{v} \\ & \therefore \vec{u} = \vec{u} \times \vec{u} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & \\ \vec{u} & -\vec{u} & \vec{u} \end{vmatrix} \\ & \vec{u} = (\vec{u}, -\vec{u}, \vec{u}) \\ & \textcircled{3} \vec{u} = (\vec{u}, -\vec{u}, 0) - (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) = (-\vec{u}, -\vec{u}, \vec{u}) \\ & \vec{u} + \vec{u} + \vec{u} \vec{v} = \cdot \\ & (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) = \vec{u} \\ & (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{u} \\ & (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u} = (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \cdot (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \\ & \therefore \text{المعادلة المستنتجة} \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} \\ & = \vec{u} + \vec{u} + \vec{u} \vec{v} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & \\ \vec{u} & & \vec{u} \end{vmatrix} \\ & \textcircled{4} \vec{u} = (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, -\vec{u}) \times (\vec{u}, \vec{u}, \vec{u}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \therefore -1 - 1 + 1 = -1 \\
 & \therefore -1 - 1 + 1 = -1 \\
 & (1, -1, 1) \cdot (-1, 1, 1) = -1 \\
 & (1, -1, 1) \cdot \underline{\underline{1}} = -1 \\
 & (1, -1, 1) \cdot \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, -1, 1) \cdot (1, 1, 1) \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, -1, 1) \cdot \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, 1, 1) \\
 & = 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} \times \underline{\underline{1}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, 1, 1) \\
 & \textcircled{2} \underline{\underline{1}} = \underline{\underline{1}} - \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, 1, 1) - (1, 1, 1) \\
 & \therefore -1 - 1 + 1 = -1 \\
 & (1, -1, 1) \cdot (-1, 1, 1) = 1 \\
 & (1, -1, 1) \cdot \underline{\underline{1}} = 1 \\
 & (1, -1, 1) \cdot \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, -1, 1) \cdot (1, 1, 1) \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, -1, 1) \cdot \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, 1, 1) \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = \underline{\underline{1}} = (1, 1, 1) \\
 & \textcircled{3} \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = \underline{\underline{1}} + \underline{\underline{1}} \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = (-1, 1, 1) + (1, 1, 1) \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = (0, 2, 2) \\
 & \underline{\underline{1}} = (0, 2, 2) \\
 & = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = \underline{\underline{1}} \times \underline{\underline{1}} = \underline{\underline{1}} \\
 & = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \\
 & \therefore \underline{\underline{1}} = \underline{\underline{1}} = 2(1, 1, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$













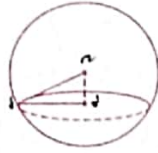


مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

$$= \sqrt{1 + 1 - (-1)} = 3 \text{ وحدة طول.}$$

طول نصف قطرها  $2$  ،

مركزها  $O(0, 0, 0)$  ،



$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = -10 + 10 = 0$$

$$10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$\frac{10}{10 - 10} = \frac{10}{10 - 10}$$

$$= \frac{10 + 10 + 10}{10 + 10 + 10 - 10}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{10 + 10}{10(1) + 10(2) - 10}$$

$$\vec{r} = (1, 0, 0) + (0, 1, 0) + (0, 0, 1)$$

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, 1, 1)$$

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{10}{10(1) + 10(2) - 10}$$

$$(1 - 1) + (1 - 1) + (1 - 1) = 0$$

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

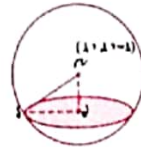
$$= \frac{10 + 10 + 10}{10(1) + 10(2) - 10}$$

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$



$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = -10 + 10 = 0$$

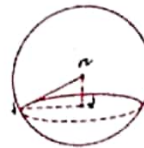
$$\therefore 10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$\therefore 10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$



$$\therefore 10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$= \frac{10 + 10 + 10}{10(1) + 10(2) - 10}$$

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

$$\frac{10 + 10}{10(1) + 10(2) - 10} = \frac{10 + 10}{10(1) + 10(2) - 10}$$

مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

$$10 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 10 = 0$$

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مع قطع الزاوية  $90^\circ$  في مركزها  $O$  ،

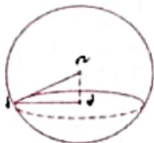


مستوى يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\alpha$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)^2} = 3 \text{ وحدة طول.}$$

وطول نصف قطر  $\alpha$   $\sqrt{2}$

مركز الكرة هو  $N(0, 1, 1)$



$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$0 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$0 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$0 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1+1(1)+1(1)-1|}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1(1)+1(1)-1|}$$

$$\vec{r} = (1, 0, 0) + 0(-1, 1, 1)$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, 1, 1)$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

$$0 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$0 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$\therefore 1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

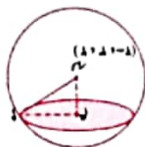
$$= \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2}}{|1(1) + 1(1) - 0|} = 1 \text{ وحدة طول}$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

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$$\therefore 1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

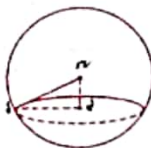
$$\therefore 1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$= 1 \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1(-1) - (-1) + 1(1)|}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،



$$\therefore 1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 0^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ وحدة طول}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1(1) + 1(1) + 1(1)|} = 1 \text{ وحدة طول}$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1+1+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1+1+1|}$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،



مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

مستوى  $\alpha$  يتقاطع مع المستوى  $\beta$  في نقطة  $P$ ،

$$= 0 = 0 - 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$= 0 = 0 - 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$= 0 = 0 - 0 + 0 = 0$$

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